citted. The Department has the money to pay all pointed. The Department has the money to pay all sems now due for the quarter ending with September, but not the legal authority for that purpose. The expenses of the current quarter are not due till February. Over four millions are required on account of arrestnaces for the year ending with last June. Statements of indebtedness to contractors, on which they have raised money to the amount of \$2,000,000, are in the hands of persons in this city.

A letter from Mr. Ward, Minister to China, are the Russian Envoy was in Pekin at the time, but

as the Russian Envoy was in Pesin at the time he was there but so strict was the surveillence of the Chinese Government, that it would not allow them to see each other. The exchange of several private potes, however, was permitted.

The various Government Departments will be closed

to-morrow, on account of Christmas.

## XXXVITH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1859.

Mr. BONHAM gave notice that after the speech of Mr. Smish of Virginia, who was entitled to the floor, be would endeavor to obtain an opportunity to move that the House proceed to ballot faithfully for a speaker throughout this day, and failing in that, he would make an effort to offer a resolution that from and after to-day no vote for Speaker shall be taken before the hour of 12 m. on Wednesday, the 4th of January, and that when the House adjourn to-day, that it be until that day.

Mr. FOUKE—Mr. Smith giving way—replied to the remarks of Mr. Farnsworth, who had commented on the course of Scenator Douglas. His colleague, Farnsworth, had declared in substance that he would

ed on the course of Senator Douglas. His colleague, Farnaworth, had declared in substance that he would rather see any other man than Douglas elected to the Freeidency. The Republicans hatred of Mr. Douglas is deep-sented, in i well it may be, for he has given been many heavy blows. Mr. Douglas stands on the Douglas stands on the Charleston of the Course of the past, and consider the differences of that Convention in good faith, and so will the Democrate of Illinois. They have buried the differences of the past, and consider that every one who abdes by the Democratic organization is a Democrat.

ization is a Democrat.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Will Mr. Douglas support the nominee of the Charleston Convention on a plat-form on which he will not stand himself? Will he suttain a platform which does not recognize his [Donglas's] doctrine, that the people in the Territories have the right to legislate on Slavery?

Mr. FOUKE wanted to tell the North and the South

Mr. FOUKE wanted to tell the North and the South that Mr. Douglas will support the nominee of the Cherleston Convention.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—On any platform?

Mr. FOUKE replied that Mr. Douglas would give his support against the Republicans. He then proceeded to show that the State Convention of Illinois had declared they would sustain the nominee of the Cherleston Convention. The Douglas near will stand between the extremes of the North and South. He (Fouke) considered John Wentworth as the embedment of the Republican party in Illinois, and yet his organ expressed sympathy with John Brown, and showed conclusively that such were the feelings of the party generally. None of the Republican party denounced John Wentworth for his incendia y sentiments, and therefore that party is Abolitionized. Men who instructed ask Mr. Farnsworth whether he indorsed or repudiated the centiments of Wentworth?

Me would ask Mr. Farnaworth whether he indoreed or repudiated the centiments of Wentworth?

Mr. FAKNSWORTH replied that so far as Mr. Wentworth runs a parallel between Southern fillibusters or slave-trade pirates and John Brown I indorse him. So far as he indorees the act of Brown in an incursion into Virginia, I do not indorse him. He asked Mr. Fonke whether Southern slave-trade pirates not as bad as Brown, and deserved the same Mr. FOUKE-Try them by the laws of the land and

purch pirates or anybody else, North or South, East or West, upon the high seas and everywhere, who vio-inte the laws. I stand by the Constitution and the laws of the land. John Brown is dead, but his acts laws of the land. John Brown is dead, but his acts live. It is with those who mdores those acts that we have now to deal. He denounced the acts of Brown in Kaneas in severe terms. His gang were maranders, who preyed on people of both parties indiscriminately. Mr. Sherman, while Chairman of the Kaneas inacely. Mr. Sherman, while Chairman of the Kansas Investigating Committee, refused to receive testimony respecting the marder committed by John Brown, on the technical objection that it was done after the Committee was appointed. The candidate for Speaker is a partisan of Brown, as well as the indorser of Helper's Infam sus docurnes. He maintained that the Republicans would sign the death-warrant of the country, and leave the time of the execution to the executioner humself. The Republican rests of the executioner cans would sign the death-warrant of the country, and leave the time of the execution to the executioner himself. The Republican party of Illinois has been absorbed by the Aboltion party, and cannot escape the irreprecible conflict decrines of Seward. Mr. Fonke proceeded to state that the Republican party had no symmathy with foreigners, but have deluded them, and as soon as they have done with them they will not only put them upon an equality with the negro, but will go further, and ignere them altogether in their political action. He then referred to a conversation between Gov. Seward of New-York and Gov. Smith of Vignia, in 1847 and 1848, as reported in The Congressional Globe.

Mr. SMITH (Vo.) narrated the conversation as well

Mr. SMITH (Vo.) narrated the conversation as well as he could recollect it. The substance of it was, that while he (Smith) was Governor of Virginia, he was sitting in the Council Chamber one day, when a stranger entered and announced himself as Mr. Sewgoing to allow all to vote in New-York, negroes as well as white. To that he (Smith) had replied, that if what no objection to free negroes in New-York would send them a certain number in every set from Virginia. Mr. Seward said that he had no they would send them a certain nameer in every packet from Virginia. Mr. Seward said that he had no objection to that—that they would receive them with pleasure; that they had much trouble with the Irishmen and the Irishmen and the Irish vote; that a great deal of money had to be used at election times to secure them, and that the ruscals would take their money and then vote against them, but that they had no such trouble with the colored people. In reply to that he (Smith) kad then told him that he would be very happy to receive an equal number of honest-hearted German and Irishmen for all the negroes that were sent to New-York.

Mr. FOUKE—I am obliged to the gentleman.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Does the gentleman recollect who were present?

lect who were present?
Mr. SMITH-Yes, Sir; Mr. Lawson, Clerk to the

Conneil. Mr. Foot told me afterward that he had a

Council. Mr. Foot teld me afterward that he had a laugh with Mr. Seward about it.

Mr. FARNSWORFH inquired whether Mr. Smith had a laugh with the Senator (Seward) about it.

Mr. SMITH-No, Sir; we talked as strangers upon great questions, and of course there was no haughter.

Mr. FOUKE (resuming) said the Republican party were not yet ready to engraft that creed upon New-York, as they were not yet done with the foreign population.

Mr. SMITH (Va.) obtained the floor, but yielded for fifteen minutes to Mr. Farnsworth, that he might re

ply to his colleague.
Mr. FARNSWORTH said that John Brown was Mr. FARNSWORTH said that John Brown was dead, and they made no issue about the recent affair at Hurper's Ferry, which the Republican party nowhere indorsed. So far as the Republican party were concerned, they did not believe in the social or political equality of the negro, or any other equality, so far as enality of the negro, or any other equality, so far as Illinois was concerned. In the State of New-York the negro was permitted to vote, and in the State of Tennessee be was permitted to vote but a very fow years ago. He thought that when the Hon. Cave Johnson was a member of Congress he himself avowed that he was indebted to that class of votes for his seat.

Mr. AVERY (Tenn.) (from the background)—What member was that?

member was that?
Mr. FARNSWORTH-The Hon. Cave Johnson.

It came with a very bad grace from the Democratic party to throw up to the Republican party that they were in favor of the political equality of the negro.

Mr. LOGAN (III.)—Is there in your district no distinction between negroes and white people? Do they

Nr. FARNSWORTH did not know. So far as the Mr. FARNSWORTH did not know. So far as the question of social equality was con erned, the Republican party did not believe nor maintain it. But the Republican party required no law restraining them from intermarying with negroes. If his friends were at all afraid of intermarying with negroes, he would be glad to impose a restraining law. But so far as the rights of men were concerned, the negro was his (Farnsworth's) equal and the equal of his colleague.

Mr. LOGAN asked whether the Republican party had not voted for the abrogation of all laws in reference to the distinction between whites and blacks, as regarded their testimony in the Course.

regarded their testimony in the Courts.

Mr. FARNSWORTH admitted that a Republican member had introduced such a law. If he did not, he

ought to have done it.

Mr. LOGAN—Exactly. Did not the Republican
members of the last Blinois Legislature vote to expunge the word "white" from the school law, so as

make it read "whites and blacks !"

Mr. PARNSWORTH did not know. In his State

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not know. In his State they admitted a man who did not believe in God to testify, also a man covered with pollution, and he could not see why they should exclude the negro. But it was the true test to submit the credibility of a witness to the jury. When they said that a man assaulted and wronged by a villainous Democratic white man, or a Democratic doughnee, should not be permitted to testify, he said that it was a damnable statute that prevented him. Is the gentleman actioned? prevented him. Is the gentleman satisfied?

Mr. LOGAN—Certainly, if the gentleman is satisfied.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—How is the Democracy !

Mr. LOGAN-Very well. [Laughter.]
Mr. FARNSWORFH then reviewed the coarse of
Judge Douglas in reference to the Territorial question,

contending that he (Douglas) had placed himself on both sides of the question. The Republican party was founded upon principle, but the Democratic party of Illinois was a man-worshiping party, worshiping Douglas. Whatever Douglas said was law to them, and ight. He would ask his his colleague if he

Mr. FOUKE—We worship Stephen A. Douglas, und you worship Fred. Douglass. (Great languter.)
Mr. FARNSWORTH then inquired whether his colcague from the Fifth District, and his party in Illinois, would support wheever was nominated at Charles-

tois, would support wheever was nominated at Charlesten, no matter what was the platform.

Mr. MCRRIS (Iil.) had no desire to be drawn into the conversation which had been held with his colleague. He had no doubt that the Charleston Convention would adopt the Cheinnatt Platforn, and he had no doubt Judge Douglas would support the nominate of the convention would along the Charleston Convention would adopt the Charleston Convention would adopt the Charleston Convention would adopt the Charleston Convention of the Charleston Convention Conv

Mr. FARNSWORTH—That's no answer.
Mr. MOERIS—Then, Sir, I will say they will.
Mr. FARNSWORTH rejoined that Judge Douglas had declared in a letter that he would not accept of a nomination unless be was placed upon a platform that conceded the right of a Territorial Legislature to legislate upon the question of Slavery.
Mr. MOERIS—We consider that our cwn business,

ot yours. Mr. FARNSWORTH, in reply, held that it was also

the business of the Republican party, and asked with what consistency Judge Douglas could eapport the reminee of the Charleston Convention upon a plat-form upon which he would not himself be a candidate. Mr. SMITH (Va.) then proceeded to address the Heuse. In consequence of the course of rem crk incurged in by the gootleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Grow), he said he felt it his duty totake his part in the delate. When the Hones assembled, it was upon the heels of a remarkable incident, that aroused the public heels of a remarkable incident, that aroused the public mind and brought about a revelation that startled the country with amazement. It was seen that sixty-eight members of the list Congress, beside numerous other gentlemen of the highest position, had indorsed a pamphlet known as the Helper pamphlet, inangurating a crussde of blood, murder, treason, and insurrection against one of the largest sections of the Union. What had been the first development? One of the very gentlemen who had indorsed this book had been put in nonlination as presiding officer of this House. That reveiding officer must sustain the most intimate pernonination as presiding officer of this House. That pre-iding officer must sustain the most intimate personal and social relations necessarily with the members over whose deliberations he presides, and he asked the House and country if they would rightfully and truly perform their great social and political duty by electing that man to preside over this body? He put the question here, and he desired the country to understand it. They may have the power by force of numbers to put a man who is a nurderer, a robber a

understand it. They may have the power by force of numbers to put a man who is a murderer, a robber, a man who proclaims his deadly hostility to oze-half of the Union, in that chair; but I ask hem if u is right—if they will stand as the representatives of constitutional fiberty on this floor?

Mr. SHERMAN (III.) (with composure, but showing signs of a gathering storm)—I desire to know if the gentleman from Virginia applies these words to me?

Mr. SMITH (quickly)—I am illustrating. I did not say the gentleman is a murderer. I have no such thought, and I was about to say so, and it would have come with more grace than from an interruption.

Mr. SHERMAN (with a satisfied air)—I misunderstood the pentleman.

ood the gentleman. Mr. SMITH (imperiously)—I was illustrating. Would derer Mr. SHERMAN, and others (eagerly)-Certainly

Mr. SMITH—If the act of a party—
Mr. CURTIS (Iowa) (very much excited)—I call
the gentleman to order. I consider that a reflection
upon members on this floor. It impeaches the honor of
every man on this side of the House, and I ask the

every man on this side of the House, and I ask the gentlemen to recall it.

Mr. SMITH (firmly)—When I have anything to recall I will do it without being asked. [Applause in the galleries.] If the gentlemen will just keep cool be will perhaps fare all the better for it. I charged nobody with being murderers or robbers upon this floor, but I do charge that when we came here we found that [Streambers of the last Concress—many of them now out 100 charge that when we came here we found that 68 members of the last Congress—many of them now here—did indores a jamphlet, according to what we had a right to believe and suppose was just as bad and as dannable. [Cries of "Good," and applause in the galleries].

The CLERK said that he gave notice yesterday that if The CLERK said that he gave notice vesterday that if the rules of the House were again violated by this ap-plause in the galleries, he would call upon the officers of the House to suppress it. In accordance therewith he called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper to perform their duties. Here ensued a seene of con-siderable confusion, many members crying out, "Clear the galleries," while others hoped that such a course would not be pursued. In the galleries a commotion the galleries," while others hoped that such a course would not be pursued. In the galleries a commotion could be observed, and one middle-aged respectable gentleman exclaimed loudly, "I will leave it!" and made his way through the dense throng, while the Sergeant-at-Arms passed at a rapid pace out of the main door of the Honse to intercept him.

Finally order was restored, when the CLERK stated that it was not his intention to have the galleries cleared, as many orderly persons occupied them, but intell to pressaye order.

cleared, as many orderly persons occupied them, but imply to preserve order.

The business of the House then proceeded.

Mr. SMITH said he was proceeding to illustrate the position that had been taken by the Democracy, and had used strong figures of speech for the purpose of making it in a way from which there could be no escape, and to vindicate the Pensocratic side of the House from the aspersions cast upon them from time to time of trifling with the organization of this body. He and again that, when they came here, under the circumstances to which be had adverted, it was their duty to raise the question which was raised by the ventleman from Missouri (Mr. Clark), and he was glad duty to raise the question which was raised by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Clark), and he was glad to see that the honorable gentleman from Iowa showed a becoming sensibility. He knew how he (Mr. Curtis) felt upon that subject, nor did he mean to intimate in any sease that that gentleman would do anything dishonorable. But he put the question, whether he would yote for a man for the presiding efficer of this House who indorred the doctrines of the Helper book?

who indered the dectrices of the Helper book?

Mr. CURTIS replied that the gentleman knew that he would not, and be believed he knew that the honorable member nominated would not sanction any assault upon the rights of Virginia or any other State. He misander stood the gentleman when he put the proposition, but still he colid not suppose the gentleman seriously believed that any Republican member was so is ensible to honor as to dare to bring into the House any one who would propose or attempt to indorse any book like that referred to, or countenance such an outgage as that of Brown in Virginia, or anywhere else, one of the greatest crimes on earth. He did not blame him, however, for asking the questions, as he dit if for the purpose of drawing from the gentleman nominated a denial of all intention of indorsing such sentiments.

Mr. SMITH said every sort of atrocity was recommended against the slaveholders. Did not the gentleman know it?

CURTIS-I am told it contains infamous

Mr. SMITH-Sir, your candidate signed it. He was surprised that the gentleman from Tennessee should have fallen into the error of stating that Mr. Sherman had disclaimed the atrocities of Helpers pamphlet. He would ask that gentleman where he got his information?

Mr. NELSON said his recollection was that Mr. herman had declared that he did not approve of the loctrines of the Helper book.

Sherman had declared that he did not approve of the doctrines of the Helper book.

Mr. SMITH—I have it here. Mr. Smith then proceeded to read the explanation of Mr. Sherman, being frequertly requested by Mr. Grow to continue until he had read the whole of Mr. Sherman's remarks. Did he disclaim the doctrines of the Helper book! I ask it here, and in the presence of the candidate of that side of the House, does that gentleman disclaim the doctrines of the Helper book! I ask the gentleman disclaim the doctrines of the Helper book, as read here! [A pauso]. The gentleman is damb; he is silent. I desire to get the gentleman to speak; but he is as silent and as domb as an oyster [laughter], and the gentleman from Pennsylvania wants to speak for him.

Mr. GROW said he only wanted to correct a state-

Mr. NELSON thought proper to say that when Mr. Mr. NELSON thought proper to say that when Mr. Sherman had disavowed any intention to interfere with Slavery in the States he considered that he (Mr. Sherman) had repudiated the ultra doctrines of the book. That was the way te (Nelson) understood him.

Mr. SMITH would not go into the subject but contended that he (Mr. Sherman) had not disclaimed the scutments of the book as perfectly and fully as the gentleman from lows had done.

Mr. MORRIS (Pa.) quoted from a speech made by Mr. Sterman on the President's Message, in which he distinctly stated that he was opposed to any interference by the Northern people with Slavery in the Slave States. He knew that Mr. Sherman held these scati-Mr. SMITH said that he would not allow Mr. Sher-

Mr. SMITH said that he would not allow Mr. Sherman to speak by deputy. He demanded that when he desired to be vindicated he should speak for himself. He knew gentlemen wanted to hold the Democracy responsible for the failure to organize the House. This was manifested by the extraordinary manner of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Grow). That gentleman had told the House that The N. Y. Herald had temphed his side of the House with brains. [Laughter.] He would like to know who supplied him (Mr. Grow) with that essential property [Continued laughter.] That phrase was not original with hist; he got it from Horace Greeley, or at least from Tuk N. Y. Trisunse. But that was not the worst of it. The gentleman proclaimed that by this discussion the Democracy were engaged in disceminating the Helper book, and had given it a circulation that the Republican Committee had tried to cheet in vain a year ago. mittee had tried to effect in vain a year ago.

Mr. GROW wished to correct a word. If he had

need the words "Republican Committee" instead of "Publishing Committee," it was a slip of the tongue. Mr. SMITH knew that it was reported in The N. Y. Herald "Republican Committee." He supposed the gentleman had corrected it for The Globe, but The N. Y. Herald had a reporter who caught things as they fell from the lips of gentleme. He had put down the words as they were uttered by the gentleman (Mr. Grow), and it was not the "Publishing," but the "Republican Committee." He would like to know what difference the gentleman found but ween them. He believed that Horace Greeley was the cheff head of the "Republican Committee."

Mr. GROW said that if members would take The Globe they would find exactly what he did say, except the change of the word "Republican." But gentlemen chose to read the telegraphic reports, and that was what he complained of.

was what he complained of.

Mr. SMITH replied that gentlemen reformed themselves very much in *The Globe*. When they got into the office of *The Globe* they put themselves in a differ-

Mr. GROW said that was the only alteration he had

made.
Mr. SMITH read the report from The Hevald,
Mr. GROW—Is it "Black Republican" there?
Mr. SMITH—Yes, Sir,
Mr. GROW—Does the gentleman think I said so!
Mr. SMITH—Well, the gentleman has got so accastomed to it that I suppose by this time he knows it by heart.

heart.

Mr. GROW—I do not know it.

Mr. SMITH then proceeded to charge upon Mr. Grow the responsibility of the failure of the Post-Office Appropriation bill at the last session of Congress, by which the mail service of the country was brought into its present deplorable condition, reading from the record to prove his positions.

Mr. BRANCH (N. C.) said that he was one of the Computing of Conference on the disagreeing votes on

Mr. BRANCH (N. C.) said that he was one of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and he felt compelled to say to this House that nothing could have surprised him more than to hear, the day before yesterday, the lan entations of the gendeman from Pennsylvana (Mr. Grow) over the loss of that bill, and the fate of the mail centractors. His friend from Virgunia (Mr. Smith) had cited a large part of the history of that bill. He proposed to state more; and he said here, in the presence of the House and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and where it would be known and heard by the mail confractors, that Mr. Grow alone was responsible for the defent of that bill. Without intending to impeach his notives, he (Mr. Branch) thought he could say that the object he (Mr. Grow) had in view was to defeat the bill making appropriations for the Post-Office Department, in order to compet the President of the United States to call back Congress in extra session, that he and his friends might obtain the control dent of the United States to call back Congress in extrasession, that he and his friends might obtain the control
of the organization of the House at an earlier day.
He (Branch) did not intend to divulge anything that
occurred in that Committee of Conference; but he
asserted that the honorable gentleman (Grow) knew
then and knew now, that if the House had agreed to
take the Senute bill and disagree to the amendment
increasing the rate of postage, that the Senate would
have receded and the bill would not have been passed.
He challenged a contradiction of the fact. If the
object of the gentleman had been to prevent the Senate
from infringing upon the prerogatives of the House,
what renson could be give the mail contractors for
having voted twice against the bill before the Senate
bill had been put upon it?

Mr. GROW claimed the floor to reply, but a long
discussion ensued as to whether Mr. Sunth would be
entitled to the floor if he yielded for any purpose, and
several motions to adjourn till Tuesday and Wednesday of next week met with decided disapproval. Fi-

several motions to adjourn till Tuesday and Wednes-day of next week met with decided disapproval. Fi-nally, the House agreed to take a ballot, when, on motion of Mr. BARKSDALE (Miss.), there was a call

metion of Mr. BARKSDALE (Miss.), there was a call of the House.

THE TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

After this the House proceeded to the 21st ballot, with the following result:
Whole number. 20d Gilmer. 17
Necessary for a choice 10st Houston. 17
Sherman. 100 Maclay 9
Becock. 30 Davis. 11

The rest scattering among 19 candidates.

No person having received a majority, there was no

Without transacting any other business, the House adjourned till Monday.

Horrible Murder.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Saturday, Dec. 24, 1859.
Pierpont Dyer, an esteemed citizen of Albion, Orleane County, was murdered last night in his grocery store at that place. He, being a bachelor, lived in the store. His body was found lying on the floor this

The murder is supposed to have been done with an ax or a similar instrument, as the top of his head was completely knocked in. Dyer was a man of wealth, but kept little or no money in his possession. The Coroner is now summoning a Jury.

Letest .- Patrick Calligan has been arrested on suspicion. He rented rooms of Dyer. A difficulty ex isted between them, and he had threatened Dyer's life

Non-Arrival of the Hungarian. PORTLAND, Dec. 25-11 p. m.

There are no signs of the steamer Hungarian. A heavy snow-storm is prevailing.

An Envoy from South Carolina to Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1859. Washington, Dec. 25, 1832.

The Charleston Courier of Friday says there is good reason for believing that the Hon. C. G. Meminger will be clothed with the honorable and important office of representing South Carolina as the Special Commissioner to the State of Virginia, according to the provisions made by the Legislature that has just closed it below.

closed its labors.

The Rev. W. Fayette Davidson, Episcopal minister, formerly of Philadelphia, died in Suffolk, Va., last

## Anticipated Trouble with Oyster-

Matterpated Trouble with Oystermen.
Washington, Dec. 25, 1859.

It is reported here that late last night orders were
given to put arms and ammunition on board the dispatch stemmer Anacosia, and that she be got ready to
sail early to-morrow morning for Annapolis. It is
surnised that this movement has reference to the
trouble brewing between the authorities of Maryland
and the Philacelphia oystermen. and the Philacelphia oystermen.

The Case of Edwin W. Reed--Death

The Case of Edwin W. Reed.-Death of Colonel Loring.

Boston, Dec. 24, 1859.

Edwin W. Reed, of West Springfield, a music teacher, whose conduct, it is said, caused the death of a young woman whom he had seduced and deserted, was brought before the Police Court to-day on the charge of adultery, and failing to give bail in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars he was committed for trial. Reed's alleged victim was a respectable young girl of Danby, Connecticut, and died recently at South Beston.

Boston.
Colonel Benjamin Loring, an aged and well known citizen, died at his residence in Summer street to-day. The Cotton Receipts.

Accesta, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 24, 1859.

The Constitutionalist's table makes the receipt of cotton this season, to date, 2,082,830 bales, and the increase over last year, 346 &5 bales. Marine Disaster.

Squan, Dec. 25, 1839.

The schooner Col. Satterly, Capt. Hall, from Charleston for New-York, cotton and rice loaded, went ashore on the Beach at this place yesterday morning at a o'clock. The cargo will be discharged. Crew saved.

Non-arrival of the Mails.

morrow.

Washington, Dec. 25, 1859.

No mails north of Baltimore had reached this city up to this morning. They will not reach here until to-

Markets. Markets.

Menile, Dec. 22.—Cotton sales 4,000 bales Midding 104e. Sales at the week 20,540 bales. Receipts of the week, 46,400 bales, rainst 29,600. Increased receipts at this port 94,500 bales, rought to Liverpool, \$40-16d.; to liner, 1/c. Sterling exchange 3/dd Premium.

Charleston, Dec. 23.—Cotton—Sales to-day, 1,600 bales;

arket unchanged. Sarannau, Dec. 28.—Corron unchanged; sales to day, 550 beles.
PHILADRIPHIA, Dec. 24.—Flora firm; Superfine, \$5.8%.
PHILADRIPHIA, Dec. 24.—Flora firm; Superfine, \$5.8%.
Which begand: Red. \$1.848 \$1.35. Conn dull; new Yellow,
Ele. Which stendy at Redrift.
CONCINSATI, Lice. 74.—Flora unchanged. Which firm at
102.7%. House decilined locate; sales to day 2,000 at \$5.06.69;
RECALERS to day 2,000. Mass Ponk dull at \$15.25% \$15.00.
LADR, 10c. GREEN MEATS—Little demand; Sides, 7c.; Hams,

HARD, ICC. CHARN MEATS—Inttle demand: control of the Saw Chinary, Dec. 24.—Corron unchanged; sales to-day 8,000 bales. Francars to Liverpool have advanced jet, and are more quoted at \$4, to Havre, 150, to Genon, 15-160.

Exchange on New-York le discount.
The valve of Involusi into this district for the eleven months for the rame period hat year. Expours: \$58,250,000 against 500,750,000 last year.

EXCHANGES.

Fattalmireta, Dec. 24.—Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

CINCINATI, Dec. 24.-EXCHANGE on New-York | Pornt Nowice, Dec. 28.-Sight Exchange on New York, 1219c. TRADE OF MOBILE. Dec. 22, 1859.

POLITICAL.

LIFE IN VINCINIA .- A private letter now before us from a Post-master in Virginia, whose locality we dare not it dicate for fear of exposing him to mob violence,

soys:
"We are in the midst of a Reign of Terror here." "We are in the midst of a Reign of Terror nece. There is no certainty that letters duly mailed will not be opened on their way. All men of Northern birth now here are under severillance by the so-called Vigilance Committee; and any one suspected of thinking Slavery less than Divine, is placed under care. Those who have been taking The New-York TRIBUNG are chiefly of carreinly han. A company of ten came into objects of especial ban. A company of ten came into our office last Membry and gave notice that I must not give out any more Trust year to the subscribers here. The law of Virginia punishes by fine and imprisoment a Postmaster who gives out what are denounced as incendiary journals. The law of the United States punishes by fine and imprisonment, and further incapacitates forever holding the office again, who shall withhold or refuse to deliver any paper sent to a regular subscriber at his office. So here I am in a pretty

- The Richmond Whig says:

If Vegin's and the South can't be saved, without being Demo-cratically saved, they both may be dammed, and dammed to all eternity, so far as we and the Southern Opposition generally are

-Will the Union Savers of our city be pleased to look and see how the organ of South Carolina nullification treats them and their efforts:

"But, let the jurglery go-it will annue somebody, we sup pose. 'Jack, stand one side and let the monkey sneeze. It is a fonny beast."- [Charleston Mercury.

-A Republican State Convention in Missouri is called at Jefferson City, on the 28th of December inst., to send delegates to the National Convention. "Free Democrats" and Republicans are included in the call.

-Out in Orleans County one Silas M. Stowell is circulating a petition, addressed to the Legislature, praying for a law to compel voters to vote at every election!

-The correspondent of The Philadelphia Ledger

stys; I learn that Governor Wise has laid before the joint Legisla-Hearn that Governor Wise has Isid before the joint Legisla-ture over 500 letters and documents, sent him upon the subject of the Hasper's Ferry Invasion. Part of John Brown's correspond-ence is also in Bichmond, and more of it in Charlestown, Va. This correspondence was wide-spread between Kanass and New-England, and though sames, and dates, and places of writing are oblitestated from some of the letters, it nevertheless implicates persons. I am told, now little suspected by the country. The Committee in the Senate will bring these facts to light, but in all cases proof will be difficult.

-It is stated that the great defect of the stoical philosophy was that it "despised speculation." The philosophy of our American Democracy is not in the least stoical, says Prentice.

KANSAS ELECTION .- The Atchison Champion says We have not yet received full returns of the election We have not yet received full returns of the election on the 6th, but enough counties have been heard from to insure the election of the whole Republican State Ticket by from 2,500 to 3,000 majority. The Legislature will be almost wholly Republican. Leaven worth and Doniphan are the only counties which elect Democratic members. The victory is the most complete and signal one of the series through which we have just passed.

-Fabre Geffrard, President of the Republic of Hayti, born Sept. 19, 1806, at L'Anse à Veau in Southern Hayti, was adopted as a son and supplied with the best meens of education by Col. Fabre, a former comrade of his father, Gen. Nicholas Geffrard, who was one of the founders of Haytien independence and Commander-in-Chief in the southern provinces of the republic. Young Geffrard entered the military service in 1821, attained to the rank of Captain in 1843, and was promoted to that of Major by Gen. Herard, whom he had assisted in his operations against Boyer. Distinguishing himself greatly on various occasions, especially on the battlefield of Pestel and in Jacmel, he was appointed commander of that district by the Provisional Government, and his popularity increased to such an extent that he excited the jealousy of President Riché, and after having been promoted to the rank of General by. President General 1845, he was accused of treason by Riche in 1846, but acquitted by the court-martial, which was presided over by Soulouque, then a General in the army. Soulouque, after having been successively President and Emperor of Hayti, appointed Geffcard to the command of a division of the army in the campaign against the Dominicars, and conferred on him the title of Duke de La Tabarra, in reward for his ser vices in the vicinity of La Tabarra. The active part which he took in the second Dominican campaign increased his reputation and influence to such an extent, that Soulouque, fearing his rivalry, ordered him to be arrested, when Geffrard outwitted the Emperor, and leaving Port au Prince for Gonaives, on 2d of December, 1858, he was proclaimed President of the Republic, making his official entry into the capital public, and who desire to cultivate peace, barmony and good-will among the people of the several States, instead of eucograging Jan. 15, 1859, when Soulonque fled to Jamaica, escaping with his life only, through the protection of Geffrard President Geffrard is a man of middle size, of courteone address, and of a pleasing and intelligent cast of couptenance. He devotes fourteen to sixteen hours of the twenty-four to affairs of the Government, and takes a lively interest in the promotion of arts and cience, on which subjects he converses with great readiness. In 1838 he married a lady related to the noted family of Macintosh. His only son took a part in the operations against Soloque, and died in 1858 from exhaustion in the campaign. He has several daughters-ene of whom (Madame Blanford) was recently assarsinated by conspirators against his government whose principal tool was a fellow named Sanon, who has since been brought to justice.

-Alfred Rettel, a distinguished historical painter of

Dürseldorf, died December, 1859. -Moritz Wagner, the South American traveler, is now prostrated with brain fever, in the house of his brother, Rudolf Wagner, the physiologist of Gottingen.

-Göttingen has suffered a great loss in the removal of Lempricht, Professor of Chemistry, to the Univer-sity of Greifswald. The new chemical laboratory in Göttingen was to be opened by Leinpricht in April,

-The system of bribery which prevails in German Universities, especially in Gieseen, and by which doctor diplemas can be secured, is now freely derounced by the German press, and one of the Gicesen professors writes to say that he has not had any part in the promotion of a certain barber (Muller), whose diploma of M. D. is a matter of public discussion.

-The inscription on the tomb of Boabdil, the last Moorish King of Granada, who died 1494, has recently been discovered near Flemcen, in Algeria. -Cosimi von Bulow, a daughter of Liezt, having

translated into French Hebbel's Maria Magdalena, is now preparing a translation of Wagner's Tunnhauser. -Karl von Holtei is preparing a now novel, to be called the Escisfresser. -The travels of the Hungarian Ladislans Magyar

ip South Africa in 1849-57 has been published in Hungarian, and the first volume of the German translation, by Johann Hunfalvy, has just appeared. -Constanze von Reyer, whose house at Trieste was

the fashionable resort for all the Austrian Princes, Generals, and distinguished persons, during the last half century, died Nov. 14, 1859, aged 59. -The African traveler, Albrecht Roscher, is not dead,

as was fairely reported. His letters, dated Sept. 28 from Zanzibar, report his departure for the interior of Africa-the Sultan of Zanzibar having given him an escort of 600 armed slaves, commanded by one of his principal functionaries. -Lessing's first new picture, since his removal to

Carleruhe, represents the coffin with the remains of the German Emperor, Henry IV., who died under ex communication, so that a burial could not be accorded -It is said that M. Fehleisen, a former partner of of Stieglitz, the St. Petersburg banker, is to continue

the business. Others name as his successor a rich far-mer of the liquor trade, named Guntzburg. M. Rosen, a Jewish banker of Warsaw, has recently presented his two daughters, who were married at

Leipsic-one to a Hamburg manufacturer, the other to a London merchant-with a dowry of \$500,000 each. Nearly \$1,000 were collected at the sumptuous wedding for the Schiller fund.

- M. Augusta Maguet's melodrama, Dettes de Caur, was the most successful play performed before the court at Compeigue.

-M. Jakouchkine, Russian litterateur, was arreste as a spy in the Government of Pskow, while engaged there in collecting popular legends and songe, and gives in the Conseries Russes a graphic description of the difficulties attended with the recovery of his liberty. -The Right Rev. Mr. Burry, the Roman Catholic

Bishop of Savarnah, died in Paris, Nov. 21, 1859. -The editor of The Troy Arena, having had an in-

The editor of The Troy Arena, having had an interview with Wendell Phillips, says:

"We put the question squarely, Were you previously acquainted with Join Brown's intentions to set up the standard of insurrection in Virginia! and we received an equally square and de sieve snews. No. Mr. Phillips further stated that he was personally too little sequainted with John Brown, and had mot him but a few times, and on these occasions, whenever the subject of stampeding shaves had been broached, he had discountenanced and discounsed it, and had not aided Brown with either money or advice. Mr. Phillips further added that he believed, nevertheless, that insurrection for the purpose of obtaining liberty in the part of the slave was right, but that many things that were right were not expedient. In answer to the question. n the part of the slave was right, 'but that many things that were right were not expedient.' In answer to the question, Would you respond to a summons to appear before the Senare Committee of Congress? he replied that he would, and we believe that he would, even though, like Martin Luther, he knew there were as many devils in his way as tiles upon the house-tops."

-Isasc Allen, of Oberlin, is the successful competitor for the prize of \$100 offered by the Church Anti-Slavery Society, "for the best tract, showing that the Bible gives no warrant or allowance to chattel Slavery." The same Society has offered another prize of the same amount for the best tract that may be offered on the question, "How shall Northern Christians and churches absolve themselves from all responsible connection with Slavery 1"

-Archbishop Hugbes has accepted the invitation of the Senior Class of the University of North Carolina to deliver the Commencement Sermon before them on the 4th of June next.

UNION-SAVING IN THE INTERIOR.

We, the good people of Syracuse, or a decided ma-

STRACUSE, Dec. 23, 1879.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

jority of them, are about to try our hands at Union-Saving. We have taken the initial steps for a public meeting of that class of men who do not spell Liberty and Independence with six letters, thus-"C-o-t-t-o-n ! We shall adopt a plan somewhat at variance with the mode so much in vogue, and yet so constantly failing of any decided results in the larger cities. Our calla copy of which is inclosed—is already numerously signed, and will be enthusiastically responded to. You will see by its terms what we mean. We are going to saddle the right quadruped. We shall plainly speak out our hostility to Slavery extension. We shall ex-press our honest opinion about the treasonable menaces and insults emanating from the leaders of the Demo cratic party in Congress, and their abettors elsewhere.
We mean to reassure our Southern brethren
that we are unalterably attached to this glorious Union, and have not the alightest intention of seeing it go to pieces. We intend to say, however, that we are not John Browns in Virginia, but only John Browns in Kansas or the Territories. We mean to advise the pulliflers and seceders, who babble like idiots about tearing off the turrets of the Capitol and breaking up its foundations, if the minerity cannot control the majority, that we are not a bit frightened, but, despite all their ribaldry, effusions of gas and steam, and displays of revolvers and bowie knives in Congress, are determined to vote for the Republican candidates to be nominated in Chicago, and to elect them, too; and we shall indorse Senator Wade's assurance that if they are elected they will administer the Government over the whole Confederacy-and no

But lest I ancticipate too much, I stop here. You will observe, in due time, how we think this Union-saving business should be carried on. VINDEX. -The following is the call above referred to.

The following is the call above referred to.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Our Metto—"The Union, it must and shall be preserved."

JACKSON.

A meeting of the citizens of Syracuse and vicinity will be held at the City-Hall, on Thorsday evening, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their scatiments in relation to such questions of political interest as are now agitating the public haid, of reiterating their assurance of unalterable attacament to the Union, and reprobating the treasonable manifestations made by Disonion leaders in Congress, and elsewhere: also, to reassert and vinitieste the grounds upon which they have taken their stand as the opponents of Slavery extension. All persons disposed to frown upon treason, come from what quarter it may; who pray for the prosperity and perpetuity of the Re-

objects, are respectfully invited to stiend.

Dated Syracuse, Dec. 22, 1859.

CHRISTMAS IN BROOKLYN PLYMOUTH SARBATE-SCHOOL-Yesterday afternoon the spacious rooms of the Sanday School of Plymouth Church (the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's) were crowded with an audience of bright-eyed children, and their parents, and friends, to take part in appropriate Christmas exercises. The walls and desks, and the speakers' stand were beautifully decorated with a variety of evergreens and flowers, including several entire trees. The rooms presented a beautiful and attractive scene. The exercises consisted of singing by the children, and addresses by C. C. Tracy, Dr. Henry E. Morrill, and Theodore

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,-We have been informed that Richard Realf, the John-Brown Secretary of State, was seen in Broadway last night. If this be so, it is more than probable that the messenger from the Senstorial Committee to Austin, Texas, will be disappointed in finding the object of his search.

FIRE IN WARRES STREET .- At 11 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the five story building, No. 92 Warren street, lower part occupied by Barton, Thomas & Davis, importers; upper part by Osborn & Vincent boop-skirt manufacturers.

The fire originated in the fourth story, but from what cause has not yet transpired. The firemen of the district were promptly on the ground, and No. 14 Engine Company was at work fifteen or twenty min-utes before the other companies could obtain water. tiles before the other companies could obtain water.

The fire was confined to the fourth and fifth stories, and did not get beyond the roof. Owing to the lateness of the hour, our reporter was unable to obtain any particulars as to losses at d insurance. The damage to Oeborn & Vincent will not be very large, as all their property was covered with canvas by the Insurance Patrol.

FIRE IS WILLIAM STREET.—Last night a fire occurred in the building No. 232 William street, occupied as a bat manufactory in the lower part, and by several families above. The fire originated in a smoke house in the attic, and caused about \$25 or \$50 damage. Several fire companies were on the ground and nearly deluged the house with water, after which they went home. At a late hour a couple of reporters stepped into the premises to obtain particulars, and upon looking about discovered a brisk fire under the floor. Procuring an ax to chop away the floor they extinguished the flames with half a dozen pails of water.

ALL a MISTAKE, OH!—The wife of a well-to-do German, the other day, gave birth to an infant whose span of life was birel. It withered in an hour and died. The German did not need much ceremony in its funeral. So he called on an undertaker, and requested him to send a coffin, and putting the corpee in,

quested him to send a coffin, and putting the corpec in, to remove it to Spring Grove Cemetery.

The undertaker came and put the body into a coffin, which he closed, and then departed. Presently the undertaker's man, an Iriahman, came with a carriage and took a box lying on the table, which he carried to the cemetery and safely buried. When night came the German sought his Cremona, which he had left in its case on the table. But there was no violin to be seen. He hunted about the honse, and found—not the Cremona, but the babe's coffin! Then the mistake dawned upon him. He sent the next day to the cemetery, exchanged coffins, left his babe, and brought back his Cremons. We know the stery has an apocryphal air, but it is, nevertheless, strictly true.

[Cincipati] Genetic.

## NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

THE INQUEST ON ME. LEERSSES.-The inquest on the body of Mr. B. Lucresco, who it was supposed had been robbed and thrown into the river near Sybil's Cave, was concluded before Justice O'Neil of Hobokes, on Saturday evening. A post-mertem examination re-vealed the fact that there was congestion of the brain, but the immediate cause of death was drowning. The Jury came to the conclusion that while Mr. Lucrosen was walking along the bank of the river he was seized with a rush of blood to the head, which caused him to fall into the river and drown while is

CHURCH BURNED.—St. John's Church, New-Hart-ford, Conn., was burned on Friday night with all its contents, including a valuable organ. Insured in the Charter Oak Company for \$5,000.

MULLIGAN—At Astoria, Jose island, on Saturday, Bax & Elen, Wikog, wife of Wan, Mulligan, in-the 42d year of her ago. The relatives and friends of the fundy are respectibly in vited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Tuesday max at 2 o'clock p. n., without farther invitation. The stemmed Mattano will reave Fulton slip at 0'clock.

Passengers Arrived

From St. John's, N. F., -J. Outerbridge, Mr. and Jar. Alexandridge, Judge Little, Mr. Barten.

M. Barten.

M. Barten.

M. Barten.

M. Economic Baltie.

From Sone Fromedian.—William Burling, for and two children: J. Elikectt and wife, J. Howard, jr., wine, the allowed and servant, J. Seller and wife, Major Hensbey, wife, two lidren and servant, T. R. Poulierer, W. H. Crouise, Dr. Stellerge, S. S. Sullech, J. B. Medlum, H. Davis, C. De Ro, Mise ety, Mrs. Goodwin, T. A. Davis, T. J. Foulierer, W. H. Crouise, Dr. Stellerge, S. S. Sullech, J. B. Medlum, H. Davis, C. De Ro, Mise ety, Mrs. Goodwin, T. A. Davis, J. Lintt, M. Abrana, Major ety, Mrs. Goodwin, T. A. Davis, J. Lintt, M. Abrana, Major ety, Mrs. Goodwin, T. A. Davis, J. Lintt, M. Abrana, Major ety, L. S. A. T. Harris, Judge Tollman, G. E. Baltick, S. M. Linkesbeimer, J. W. Crourell, W. Headickson, James Davis, L. Goodbaux, L. Fernald, J. E. Shatied, wife and occhildren; J. H. Church and wife, O. W. Noods, Mrs. Hart, A. Franklin, O. P. Blackman, Dr. Wossencraft, J. Hell, Dr. J. Hall, J. C. Sprincer, S. Lewis, A. A. Miller, E. M. Root, J. C. Keel, J. S. Church, W. F. Luther, Mrs. Kingdoy, D. R. Lagfaz, C. J. Mozley and wife, D. Davidou, A. T. Green, F. D. Beller, B. M. Boyte, Mrs. Lovelock and Intant, G. Mason, Jos. weit, W. R. Wadsworth, A. M. Goodde, D. J. Rigge, H. B. Seller, B. M. Boyte, Mrs. Lovelock and Intant, G. Mason, Jos. weit, W. R. Wadsworth, A. M. Goodde, D. J. Rigge, H. B. Feeler, J. Lewis, J. Derforot, Harrisan and wife, A. S. Ourer, A. Barcelonerg and wife, Mrs. Stell and three ohldren, J. G. Map, C. W. Prew, Dr. J. B. Gordon, Capt. Leendrum, U. S. A. Lie inner and sister, F. S. Malene, J. S. Collier, W. O'Donnham, S. Carson, A. Chamberlin, H. Wakuman, F. Donin, C. T. Preeder, J. Lewis, J. Delforot, Harrisan and wife, A. S. Ourer, A. D. Lowed, F. N. Whoeler, C. Urlannocke, B. Gulend, Correct, Mrs. and Child, A. D. Grimwood, 116 in second cobba. Son 100 in the stemage.

100 in the steerage, and the P. N. Otte, Miss Emily Cook, Capt. Co-card, Dr. Kield, Dr. Edwards, Liout. Green, Rav. G. Nawell, tt. Ball and lady, all of U. S. N. J. Bartle, S. L. Issaes, Wm. James Burns, R. H. Van Patten, Loogoit, and 20 in the Hell, James Burns, R. H. van Faire, Sogger, Steersge,
In steermship Ariel, from Aspinwall—Francis X. Ward, beares
In steermship Ariel, from Aspinwall—Francis X. Ward, beares
of dispatches rom Costs Rica and Nicarryna; Julius Wolf, W.
Knapp, Fred Knapp, Francis Knapp, J. Rosenshal, Charles B.
Johnson, Mrs. MccMashon, W. Kline, M. Woltenburg, A. B.
Ksufman, James Golden, M. Hyde, J. Wolleis, J. G. Vandyka,
Mr, and Mrs. Woodford and two children, Thomas Olive, John
Andraws, F. Mallen, W. H. Pettit, T. Owens, S. Norman, R.
White, C. Die, H. C. Hollenbeck, S. Bradley, H. J. Jones, W.
Ferris, N. McGreger.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ...... Dag. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships—Jamestowa, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heincken; Thomas Swann, Rameny, Baltimore, H. B. Gromwell & Co.; Angusta, Woodhull, Savennah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Quaker City, Shadelit, Hayama, Hargous & Co.; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Speciford, Theaton & Co.; Monticello, Quay. Aloxandria, &c., H. B. Gromwell & Co. Ships—Floine, Thompson, Liverpool, M. L. Bowner; Andrew Jackson, Williams, San Franchson, R. M. Cooley; Macaulay, Bedgers, New-Griesta, N. H. Brigham.

Berk—Floiner, Childs Charleston.

Brigs—Northern Light, Br.), Escall, Demerara, Smith, Joses & Co.; South, Mckney, Galveston, D. C. Morray; Nathan, Spener, St. Thomas, Thompson, Wilmington, McGrady, Halliax, D. R. Dewell.

Schooners—M. Betts, Thompson, Wilmington, McGrady, M. Fillmore, Davis Charleston, Morrilla Abbott, Springbok, King, Matanzas, C. & E. J. Peters; Wegtworth (Br.), Hantor, Windson, C. A. Dewolf, Definee, Boynton, and Cayes, Kanbardt & Co.; S. R. Waring, Shiversh, Antigua; Prince of Wales (Br.), Bugges, Turk's Island, D. R. Dewolf, Mary Berwer, Low, Mameadila, Brett, Son & Co.; Margarat (Br.), Evarst, St. John, F.; Nevine & Sonn; Col. Lester, Ucanay, New Driessa, Ven Brunt & Slaght; Enchantess, Lyuoh, Savannah; E. G. Felter, Arnold, Charleston, W. B. Stranton; Ben, Lynoh, Wilmington, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. Smith Daylon, W. Hamington, Janes, Petersburg, Van Brunt & Slaght; Gallego Smith, Bichmond, G. B. Plerson (Davisson, Myder, Norfolk, M. Bedall; Juliet, Chave, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Sloops—Uliver Ames, Franch, Taunton, master; Harvase, Corwin, Frevilence, master; Helen, Balceck, Neuport, master; Southport, Glacwin, Sew-Harven.

Arrived.

Asrived.

Steamship Baltic, Gray, Aspinwall Dec. 17, treasure and pass, to W. H. Wickham.

Steamship Ariol. Miner, Aspinwall Dec. 16, pass, &c., to D. B. Allen.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Smith, Washington, &c., miss. and pass, to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Farkersburg, Fowell, Baltimore and Norfolk, miss. are tass. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Schr. Hantstens (Smasted), Enell, Bordsaux 35 days, miss. to C. Meeler by Co. Dec. 20, lat. 39 do, jon. 22, spoke schr. Quinkstep, from Jacksonville for Boston.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Worth, Wareham 3 days, nails to master. Schr. Wonder, Hallett, Providence 2 days.

Sloop B. H. Borden, Smith, Fall River & days.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Newark, cement for Frovidence.

Steamer Beston, Sellow, Philadelphia and Cape May, mide. and pass. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, miss. to I. Odell.

SALED—Steamship Augusta, Savannah, Nashxille, Charleston; Montheello, Washington, &c.; Jamestown, Narfolk, &c.; ships Robens, London; Far West, New-Orleans.

Arvived.....SUNDAY, Dec. 25.

Steamship Prince Albert (Br.) Prowse, Galway Dec. 10. at middight, and St. John's, N. F., 19th, at middight, mades, and Stepass, to American Express Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, mass, and pass, to H.

B Cronwell & Co. Dec. 23, at 1 p. m., of Frying Fan Shada, exchanged signals with steamship James Adger, hence for Chaileston; same date, at 10 p. n., 10 miles N. of Cape Loukout, exchanged signals with steamship Star of Georgia.

Steamship Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, mass, and pass, to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Ship Sea Star (Br.), Robertson, Foo-Chow-Foo Ang, R. Cape Good Hope Nov. 2, St. Helsua Nov. 15, tens to order. Nov. 4, bst. 29 15, 10n. 75 E. s., spoke Fench strp Sasaonnet, from Calcutta for Murrelles; 9th, lat. 26 8 S., lon. 1 19 E., spoke Br. bark Win. Simpson, from Batavia for London, 25 days out.

Earl James Smith (of Boston), Snew, Malaga Oct. 27, and Gibristar Nov. 3, frotto master. Dec. 2, lat. 23 40 lon. 25, spoke bark Almon, from Liverpool for Galvastou, 53 days out. The J. S. Ins been 10 days N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. winds.

Earl Pengein, W. heeler, Amoy Aug. 13, Anjher Oct. 1, teas to A. A. Low & B704.

Schr. Chase (of Brookhaven), Smith, Havana 14 days, molasses to T. T. Cogswell of Newport.

Schr. William H. Millim, Melville, Dover, Del., 2 days, 2 days, grain to R. D. Barra it.

Schr. Wappr as, Morris, Sunyrus, Del., 2 days, grain to B. N. Schr. Lacou, Fearse, Philadelphila, coal for Boston.

Schr. Wanp use, Biorris, Suryina, Dec., 2 days, grain to B. M. Fox.

Schr. Senator, Bearse, Philadelphia, coal for Boston.

Schr. Senator, Hathaway, Dighton 3 days, insile.

Schr. Feile, Cubherly, Virginia 2 days, oysters.

Schr. Missry, Sharrot, Virginia 2 days, oysters.

Schr. Wan Hisnry, Sharrot, Virginia 2 days, oysters.

Steamer Potomias, Arey, New-Bedford, misse, and pass. to Jeseph Allen.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, miss. to Issae Odell.

BELOW.—Ship Michael Angele, from Baltimore.—[By Capt. Own Hennessey.

Owen Hennessey.
One ship, unknown.
WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S. W.
The ship Neptune, arrives on Fricay night from Liverpool, 223 pass, all well no deaths. Reports crossed the Banas in 45, bean 5 days W. of Nantucket thouls. Dec. 5, W.m. Baio' Germany, seaman, fell from the jibboom overboard, and was.'

List of Vassells at Astivwall, Dec. 16, 1852.—U. S. M. interestance, Sabine, and storeship Schief; the U. S. Mall stee making Northern Light arrived on the morning of the 18th, having made the passage in 7 days and 26 hours; steamship Baltic, Gr. 3, ship Amelia, Wallace baras Kedron, Forrell, Florida, Simuley, Kepler, Machicu; Alvarado, Benton; Marmina, Adams; Welkin, Cuttle; brige Romance, Duncas; Col. Penninan; D. marmond, Conway; schr. Manta Pike, Crawford.

Ship F. W. Enley, Gregg, salled for New-Orleans on the 18th inst. schr. Cumberland, Lawrence, sailed for Pens, posis on the 18th list.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, Dec. 24.—Arr. Pitch, schr. J. J. Horton, Freemen. Boeton for Tangier; while at anchor in the latter, with a light in her ringing, was run into by solar. Samb Jane, from Frovidence, and had all the stannecheous on the laround bow as far aft as the fare ringing broken chase to the dock, two chain plates carried away, and sestained other Januage. The Sarch Jane had break gent inc., catried away.

Also arr., schrs. Fellos, French, Bert. Annage. The Sarch Yingin Rock, Wiley and E. C. Letham, Frence Fortland for Tangier; Lucy Baker, Wor. Salam for do. 4 Golden Eagle. Shute, Echiast for New-York; L. W. Dyer, D. yer, Beston for Norfolk; Z. Secot, Chase, New-Bedford for New-York; Ann S. Saiter, Fish, Wascham for do. (Crasce, Fost ex Machina for do., Graco Girder, Paine, Boston for Fhiladrip size.

FURT LAFAYETTE, Dec. 25. sunget.—No result in the bay bound in. Ship Andrew Jack son, for San Francisco, passed down at Soids at m. Wind W. S. W., freely weather clear, SanDy HOOK, Dec. 25, sun int.—One ship at anchor outside the Hock, bound in. Wind w. S. W., freely weather clearly.

Hightlands, Dec. 25, sun int.—One ship at anchor outside clearly.

eloudy.

HIGHLANDS, Dec. 25, " must.—No venuels in sight bound in.

Wind W., modernie; west per clear.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec., 25, —Arr. steamship Kendington, from Boston. Below, skip Tusear ora, from Liverpool; brig Loange, from

Below, ship Tusear ora, from Liverpool; brig Leange, the Marsanille, N.E.W.PORT, Der 22.—Arr. schre. Jane, Heuderson, Rockland, for New York; I sheet Jameson, Jameson, do. do.; Hiswatte, Crockett, do. do.; Kautha Nichels, Sawyer, do. do.; Lone Star, Wood, Buck, part for Norfolk; Princeas Elmer, Smith, New-Hedited for New York; Entern Light, Cole. Hoston for Tangier; J. F. Wer north, do. for Charleston; D. E. Avery, Eryer, Fall Elver Jer Norfolk; Shade, Limoell, Dennis for do.; Ruibow, Ellis, Oighton for do.; Ruibow, Ellis, Oighton for do.; Ruibow, Limoell, Charlest Rouwe, Harwich for do., U. D. Huberad, Cambon for do.; Frince Leboo, Crippa, Wairph, Onker; and E. Evenett, Quinn, Pjelidelsee for do.

Arrived ..... SUNDAY, Dec. 25.